The Bombay Gazette.

N. 7,251.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1869. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.... ..RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	,,	2 8
Third Ditto	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½	,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, and despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Burmah," 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on Tuesday the 22nd June at noon.

June		July.
Leave Bombay 22	Leave Madras	5
,, Carwar 24	,, Coconada	7
,, Narrakal 26	,, Vizagapatam	8
,, Tuticorin 28	,, Bimlipatam	8
,, Colombo 29	,, Gopalpore	9
,, Galle 30	,, False Point	10
July.	Arrive Calcutta	11
,, Negapatam 2		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

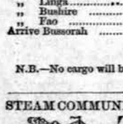
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Bussorah	2
,, Kurrachee	2	,, Fao	6
,, Guadur	17	,, Bushire	6
,, Muscat	20	,, Linga	8
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Linga	23	,, Muscat	12
,, Bushire	26	,, Guadur	14
,, Fao	27	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	28	Arrive Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and connection with the weekly service from England, leaves Bombay every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtor.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	,, 3 8	,, 4 0
Deck	,, 1 8	,, 2 0
Horses	,, 4 0	,, 5 0
Carriages	,, 4 0	,, 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE NEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTHLALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,

or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fes. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward bound Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fes.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medea," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Medea."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "British Admiral," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "British Admiral."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Duncln," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Duncln."

Bombay, 7th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Shanghai," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Sample parcels will be delivered on application to Captain Crockett on board.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Shanghai."

Bombay, 4th June, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Siroff, Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,300 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched probably on Wednesday, the 16th June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Golconda" has brought the cargoes of the following vessels :—

Accelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Bangalore," from Southampton, 8th May.
,, "Ripon," from Marseilles, 16th May.
Unaccelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Delta," from Southampton, 1st May.
,, "Egyptian," from Liverpool, 2nd May.
,, "Poonah," from Marseilles, 9th May.

H. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 8th June, 1869.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per ship "Kenilworth," from Liverpool, are requested to send bills of lading and take delivery of the cargo of coals.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Butler, ship "Kenilworth."

Bombay, 8th June, 1869.

THE Agents of Mr. Richard Gibbs, Charterer of ship "Kenilworth," from Bombay to London, Liverpool, or Havre, with option of loading at the Rice Ports, under charter dated London, 28th November last, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Butler, ship "Kenilworth."

Bombay, 8th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Night Hawk," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Night Hawk."

Bombay, 8th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of

1,150 Pipes,
1,850 Short Pipes,
175 Bends,
175 Shores,
700 Heads,

per "City of Shanghae," and shipped by "Frederick Madeley," are requested to produce their bills of lading and delivery orders for inspection and countersignature, and send off boats to the ship immediately, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Crocket on account and at the risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Shanghae."

Bombay, 8th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Special General Meeting of the Members of the Club, originally convened for the 1st instant, and adjourned to the 9th, has again been postponed until Wednesday, the 16th, at 5 P.M.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES G. CURNIN,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 8th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive Sealed Tenders up to 12 o'clock, noon on Monday next, the 14th instant, for the purchase of

Ship Biscuit, 1st sort,—pounds (40,000) forty thousand.

Tenders can offer for the whole or any portion thereof.

Terms—Cash; and the Biscuits to be removed from the Government Bakery as soon as the Tenders are accepted.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 8th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Liquidators of the Bombay City Bank (Limited) are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of

1. A decree of the High Court against Alladeenbhoy Hubibhoy for Rs. 1,01,890-12-9.

2. A claim on Heerjee Aurut on account of 5 accepted bills, drawn by him on Heerjee Aurut, Calcutta, for Rs. 61,250-11-11.

3. A piece of salt batty ground, situated in the district of Mahim, between Worlee and Mahim Road, measuring about 8,06,0 square yards, mortgaged to the Bank by Hurrichand Wittoba and Ballajee Canoba.

B. R. MODY.
For self & co.-Liquidators.

Bombay, 7th June, 1869.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.—Messrs. Heeralall and Co. will sell by public auction the undermentioned properties by public auction on the premises, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of second mortgage, bearing date the 9th April 1869, by order of the second mortgagee Currumsey Dharsey, on account and risk of the mortgagor Luxumon Hummuntrao Somosee.

Properties in 3 lots as follows :—

On Saturday, 19th June, at 4 P.M.

Lot 2.—On the New Nagpada Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, as follows :—

Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground, with the two messuages, tenement, or dwelling-houses erected thereon, numbered under Nos. 44 and 45, containing by admeasurement 357 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on the east by the property of Dorabjee Eduljee, on the west by the road, on the north by a passage, on the south by the foot-path and Oclasis Road.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on the east by the property of Cadur Modin, on the west by the vacant ground of Wittoba Wassodewjee, Fazendar, on the north by a road, on the south by a passage.

On Monday, 21st June, at 4 P.M., all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises, newly built, situate at Falkland road, in the sub-district of Bhoiekhan, containing by admeasurement 35 feet in breadth and 45 feet in length, or thereabouts, assessed under No. 69, and bounded as follows :—on the east by a passage, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Race Barbareen, on the south by the house of Withoba Gunojee Dookray.

If found necessary to suit the convenience of purchasers the first two houses at New Nagpada Street will be put up separately.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.

THE EXTRAORDINARY PURIFYING PROPERTIES of the MAGNETIC CARBIDE as applied in SPENCER'S MAGNETIC CARBIDE FILTER can be appreciated by those only who have tested it. A gentleman from Coolhunga states "the Magnetic Filter which you lately forwarded exceeds our most sanguine expectations, some of our water is unfit even for both purposes, yet even this it completely purifies."

The price of these Filters is as follows :—No. 1 Rs. 20, No. 2 Rs. 28, No. 3 Rs. 38.

May be seen in use at the sole agents for Bombay,

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY, with the new SQUARE ENVELOPE, just received.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SAWN CUPOLETTE, a new game of skill—can be played by both ladies and gentlemen, and forms an elegant and economical substitute for "Aunt Sally." Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STENCIL PLATES, to facilitate the preparation of legal documents. A large number of words and terms just received. Rs. 2 per dozen letters.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DE LA RUE'S PLAYING CARDS, new designs, lately received. Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per pack.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY:

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
For Life Assurance, Annuities, and Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

Chairman—General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.
CHIEF OFFICES—17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.

Policies payable during life—Indisputable—Not liable to forfeiture.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE DEPARTMENT affords Peculiar Advantages to Officers and others in the Navy, and Army, and Mercantile Marine.

The EUROPEAN Society is specially authorised by the Imperial Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of Government Officials.

	NEW PREMIUM INCOME IN		
1859, 1860, 1861	... ...	£101,080 average per an.	£33,000
1862, 1863, 1864	... ...	£123,000 ,, ,,	£41,000
1865, 1866, 1867	... ...	£180,745 ,, ,,	£60,000

Annual Income exceeds Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

The Annuity Tables, offering special advantages to Annuitants, and full particulars of the popular principles of this Society, will be found in the new Prospectus, which will be forwarded to Applicants Post Free.

AGENTS

will find that they can readily do business, assisted by the peculiar advantages of this Institution.

DIRECTORS OF CALCUTTA BRANCH:
(OFFICES, 29, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.)

Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
S. E. Collis, Esq., (Messrs. Stack, Collis & Mirfield) Officiating Solicitor to Government.
T. E. Grant, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Director, Bank of Bengal.

Herbert Cowell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
SECRETARY, INDIAN BRANCHES—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

DIRECTORS OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

ANDREW HAY, Esq., Bombay.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
EDWARD MORRISS, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.
ROBERT ANGUS, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
CHARLES F. FARRAN, Esq., Barrister, Bombay.

Assistant Secretary,—C. J. WALLIS, Esq., F.S.S.

MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.—For sale, at Tank Bunder, Moulmein Teak Timber of all sizes,—some beams measuring 56 to 76 feet in length. Apply to Bomanjee Pallonjee Mistry, at Bora Masjid Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE DADABHOY BHOWNUGGREE.
Kalbadevi Road, near Government Book Depôt.

THE BOMBAY and TROMBAY COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that all persons claiming to be creditors of the above Company should, on or before the 12th proximo, send in the particulars of their claims, in writing, to the Liquidators, at the Company's Office, No. 8 Church Lane. After the above period no claims will be admitted.

F. P. FUNNET.
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842, AND IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Karrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qls.	Pts.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR OR MOUTON.		per doz.	per doz.
Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	..... Rs.	30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, ,, ... ,,	25 0	,, 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, ,, ... ,,	22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, ,, ... ,,	22 0	
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, ,, ... ,,	18 8	,, 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, ,, ... ,,	17 0	,, 10 0
MEDOC,	Red capsule ,, ... ,,	15 8	,, 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, ,, ... ,,	13 8	
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, ,, ... ,,	22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32 0 Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	,,	26 0
MACON, ditto	,,	21 0
CHABLIS, ditto	,,	22 0

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry ..... Labelled	Rs.	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil	,,	36 0 Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil	,,	32 0 ,, 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING { Silver Foil	,,	27 0 ,, 14
for Ball purposes { Silver Foil	,,	27 0 ,, 14

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36	to 19 8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	,,	32	,, 17 8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	,,	34	...
,, ,, BRAUNBERGER	,,	25	...
HOCK, ,, JOHANNISBERGER	,,	42	...
,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER	,,	34	...
,, ,, RUDESHEIMER	,,	26	...
,, ,, HOCHEIMER	,,	23	...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs.	32 0
ARDOSOO, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	,,	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,,	22 0
do. BLUE SEAL, very pale and dry and delicate	,,	22 0
do. BROWN SEAL, rich, dry and delicate	,,	22 0
do. YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,,	18 8
do. WHITE SEAL, ordinary Dinner Wine	,,	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	,,	15 8
MADEIRA, East India (one voyage) very choice	,,	33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark ..... Rs.	30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature ..... ,,	24 0	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine ..... ,,	18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose :—

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs.	32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	,,	28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	,,	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality Do.	,,	22
RUM, London Old 1st quality Do.	,,	21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish Do.	,,	23
,, ,, Scotch... Do.	,,	21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) Do.	,,	21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest : cheap French imitations we do not ship.

CURACAO, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Qts.	Pts.
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, ...	,,	40 22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,,	40 22 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,,	30 16 0
	,,	20

Shipping Orders for Wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £35 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied there as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Gaulois" and "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows :—

Ay	Rs.	36
Extra dry Sillery Royal	,,	36
Royal Bouzy	,,	40
Verzenay Imperial	,,	50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens		31
Royal Bouzy do. (very dry)		50

Attention is requested to the following.

CLARETS.—C. T.'s Médoc ordinaire		15
St. Estephe (2 B.)		30
Charles Tovey's $ 1		40
SAUTERNE		25
BURGUNDIES.—Beaune		30
Chablis		24
Pouilly Blanc		25
SPARKLING MOSELLE.—Muscat Moselle		36
SHERRIES.—Pale dry dinner		24
Choice Amontillado		28
Choicest Solera		40
COGNAC BRANDY.—Charles Tovey's $ 1		32

Pints of most of the above at Rs. 2 per 2 dozen Case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON, and Co., Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under :—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and A SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
ALSO,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Base's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from XERES; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale Dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry ...	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine ...	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old.....	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle.....	45	0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine.....	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, its possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delic

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Enquiry for old Bank of Bombay shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
1,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
2,150,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
4,000,000	25	12½	do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1460
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	575
2,080,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	470
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Freve Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	900
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	300

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1200

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1250ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	17,200
70,000	2,000	2,000		East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	9750
60,000	2,000	1,200	150ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1160
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3800
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	900	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	275
30,000	2,000	2,200	400 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2700
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	780
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1625
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
580,000	5,800	all	...	Bombay	2800
180,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	1735
...	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
185,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1575
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	700
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,000	2,000	...	Royal	1400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	114½
800,000	25	15th ...	Do. China	3—3½
2,500,000	200	10th May '67	Do. Guzerat	20
1,000,000	150	7th Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	3rd Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'kng	20
2,000,000	200	4th Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10th Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	31st May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	130	6th Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	4°0
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
200,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast.	160—17

CALCUTTA—3RD JUNE, 1869.

Government Securities.—The sales reported to-day were at the following rates :—4 per cents. at Rs. 5-2 to 5-4 discount, and small pieces at Rs. 5-0 ; and some time-bargain contracts at Rs. 5-8 for deliveries in 30 days. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 9-4, 9-5, 9-6 and 9-8 premium. 5 per cents. at Rs. 14-4 premium.

A small sum of Calcutta Municipal 6 per cent. Debenture was bought at Rs. 7-4 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,635.

National Bank shares at Rs. 137½.

Bank of Upper India shares at Rs. 9-0 premium.

Bengal Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 1,500.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, a good number, at Rs. 280, 282½, and 285.

—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURN.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 1st June, compared with the return for the previous week, yields the following results :—

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Fund.	Rs.	7,19,9 0	0 decrease.
Tsy. Balance Hd. Office	,,	32,491 12	5 increase.
,, Branches,	,,	2,25,062 3	10 increase.
Other Deposits	,,	12,15,3°4 11	2 increase.
Bank Post Bills.	,,	1,27,706 7	10 decrease.
Sundries.	,,	10,586 1	18 increase.

ASSETS.

Govt. Securities	Rs.	2,17,080 0	0 increase.
Loans on do.	,,	209 0	0 decrease.
Accts. of Credit on do.	,,	1,44,332 1	6 increase.
Mercantile Discounts	,,	1,36,077 1	6 decrease.
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office	,,	11,09,992 6	5 increase.
,, Branches.	,,	1,92,385 15	10 increase.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 8.

Knight, Major, Staff, on furlough, from Poona.
Outrahan, Captain, Staff Corps, from Poona.
Paget, Cornet, 7th Hussars, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

Knight, Major, Staff, on furlough, to Southampton.
Leggatt, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to England.
Scott, Doctor, 18th Hussars, on sick certificate, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH JUNE.

London ..	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal	,,
	From Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolanes & Coir bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre ...	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Coffee	£1 0s. 0d.	,,
Overland ...	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 23 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	p.bale Nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Charges	Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	King of Algeria	Graham	Liverpool, Nov. 29.
	Scindia	Carr	London, Jan. 13.
	Charlie Palmer	Hoffman	Rotterdam, Jan. 7.
	Kenilworth	Butler	Liverpool, Dec. 8.
	Forest King	Griffiths	Birkenhead, Jan. 1.
	Golconda (s)	Wilkinson	Suez, May 23.
	London ,,	Young	Moulmain, March 29.
	Maggie Lauder	Thomas	Liverpool, Dec. 20.
	Vice Admiral Tegetthoff	Boudrich	Cardiff, Feb. 21.
	Night Hawk	Banks	Liverpool, Jan. 1.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Ellora (s)	Murray	Aden and Suez.
	Asia (s)	Patterson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on yesterday :—

Ship Carlisle, Shapcott, to Liverpool.
Ship Weatherfield, Richard, to Liverpool.
Ship Sheve Bloom, Leach, to Liverpool.

The Ship Robert Lees, to Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

June 3	Str. Oriental	...	...	...
	Ship Florence Nightingale	...	...	...
	Ship Calliope	...	...	...
	Ship Isaure	...	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June 3 Meinam, (F. S.) ..... Gauvain ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

June 3 Meinam, (F. S.) ..... — ..... Galle.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on June 8.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	·569	inches.
Temperature of the Air	84°0	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2	,,
Dew Point	76·1	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	77·3	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	6·6	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	87·3	,,
Minimum do. do.	81·3	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind SE, S, SSE, S.		
Movement in 24 hours	925	miles.
Fall of Rain during the week	·67	inches.
Registered between 1st Jan. and 30th May	3	,,
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and 6th June	·70	,,

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 11th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	June 11	Friday	July 23
,,	June 25	,,	Aug. 9
,,	July 9	,,	,, 20

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination :—

15th June.	9th October.
12th July.	6th November.
9th August.	4th December.
7th September.	

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

D'SILVA—June 5th, at Ahmedabad, Leonora 'Beetreza, aged 37 years, wife of Mr. A. D'Silva, Mail Superintendent Cutch and Kattiawar, deeply regretted by relatives and friends.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1869.

IN a few hours the Bench of Justices will assemble to consider a very formidable paper of agenda. Considering the line adopted by "the Right Honourable the Governor in Council," and the persistence of the *doctrinaires* and sentimentalists, it is vain to look for a practical result, either now or at an early period. Although the error of the step taken, under the influence of delusions, in 1865, becomes more manifest every month, yet there are only very slender grounds for belief in the probability that wholesome reforms, placing the Government of this island in harmony with the conditions of our rule, will soon be adopted. The present meeting will afford a beautiful illustration of the chronic muddle. No one can form the faintest idea of the upshot; no one can imagine what course will find favour in the eyes of a fluctuating body like the Bench; and the best guess is that the special meeting will dissolve in speeches that profit nothing. We have already expressed our opinion on the two series of resolutions to be moved; and whether any reasonable third course will be struck out depends altogether on chance. The *Times of India*, with astounding laxity, laughs at the fact that Mr. Sorabjee's proposed committee is illegal, and calls that fact a "ghost" and a "bugbear;" but if the Chairman is appealed to, he will probably confirm our statement that the Bench cannot appoint any committee having a legal status under the Act, or having any power whatever to do the work cut out for them by the mover. Besides the impolicy of running counter to the law, what satisfactory inquiry can be carried out by a body destitute of every species of authority? Those who love to look upon the Bench as a sort of Liliputian House of Commons, may take a pride in driving coaches and six through Acts of the Legislative Council; but in the end they will find the amusement costly and futile. Still, if they derive any pleasure from the operation of knocking their heads against a stone wall in the belief that it is a "ghost" and a "bugbear," by all means let the exhibition of courage proceed. Only let it be remembered that, in the end, no one will benefit thereby.

More suggestive than these resolutions are the remarkable papers published for our enlightenment by Mr. Crawford. They form a striking commentary on the strange proceedings of last autumn; and they compel us to ask for explanations. In these documents—Chapters of a larger work yet to come—we see a goodly array of figures, showing in detail the progress made in collecting each tax. The net result is that up to the 31st of May, assuming that the figures are correct, the arrears, for all years, were reduced to the comparatively small sum of Rs. 1,45,860. Now, this statement inevitably suggests the question—Why was it not done before? Our readers will remember that last autumn and winter the financial situation of the Municipality was painted in the darkest colours. The deficit was paraded up and down assiduously. We witnessed a double process—the reduction of taxation and the accumulation of arrears. The grand scheme for imposing Octroi and Transit Duties was unfolded, and the whole strength of the executive was exerted to force on its adoption. Beaten off the field, on the merits of the question, the supporters of a retrograde fiscal system succeeded in making the adoption of a modified plan—a plan including a *grain-tax*—imperative, and extorted a reluctant consent, a consent under protest, from the Governor and the Legislative Council. How was that done? By the creation of a deficit, by a laxity of collection—now repaired—and by making the Town Dues essential to the maintenance of the public credit. At the time we pointed out the process, and described the circumstances which led to the success of the enterprise. Was it not a rather costly mode of buying the gratification of carrying the Octroi Bill—including a grain-tax? Now that the Octroi Bill is law, now that the Fifteen Lakhs Loan has been secured, we find the arrears reduced to the relatively small sum of £14,586. The net result of the strategy of last year is that the Octroi Bill supplies funds which should have been supplied by the House-tax, and that the executive has obtained, not only the yield of the Octroi, but the Fifteen Lakhs Loan, the moneys withdrawn from the Drainage Fund, and the outstandings! Upon this system can anybody tell us, within a few lakhs, where we shall be, what burdens we shall have to bear, in 1870? Can any one see in the history of the past the slightest guarantee for the future? Yet, with these eloquent and recent facts staring them in the face, the Government persists in holding that there is no occasion for its interference!

The real error of the Bench of Justices, as illustrated by the Sorabjee and Pratt resolutions, is the notion that their contest is with the Municipal Commissioner, whereas it is with the Government. The responsibility for the management of our affairs rests with "the Right Honourable the Goveraor in Council." The island of Bombay is a part of the Presidency of Bombay. Its interests are of as much importance, *at least*, as those of any other section of territory under the sway of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. The duty of the presiding power to exercise effective rule in this island is as imperative as the duty of exercising effective rule in Tanna or Belgaum. The apparatus bestowed upon Bombay is notoriously ineffective—the constitution of the year 1865 "won't march." Conscious of their weakness, its offspring, the Bench and the Municipal Commissioner, cry aloud, and petition the supreme local responsible authority, where real power lies, to intervene. The answer is "No." The Government abdicates, and the Bench, instead of being advised to encounter the Government, is advised to impeach the Municipal Commissioner, who is the servant, not of the Bench, but of the Government. Instead of abdicating also, or of striving for actual power, the Bench is asked to attack the Commissioner, and to make believe that it is a body possessing any other force than that of a buffer. Under present circumstances the Bench might very fairly give up a thankless labour; and if it found itself deserted, the Government would have no reasonable ground of complaint. We are told that nothing must be done to weaken the Government; but, in this country at all events, no Government can be weakened except by its own acts or its own *laches*; and the local Government is far more weakened by the neglect of its duty towards Bombay, than it could be by any conduct of the Bench. We are aware that the longanimity of this body will keep it alive and make it cautious. It is not up to the mark of resolving "That, recording with regret the opinions of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the Bench leaves that official entity to fight its own battles with its own servants, and retires." Short of this thoroughly effective method, the true policy of the Bench is to persist in holding the Government responsible, and in refusing to take upon itself a burden which properly belongs to the supreme local authority. If the Justices take that view, they will not waste time over the impeachment resolutions, but will frame and forward a firm and proper letter to the Government, throwing back on that body the duty which it desires to fasten on the Bench.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS, A. WRIGHT, has been appointed Inspector General Indian Medical Department, vice Arnott.

SURGEON MAJOR MAHAFFY, M. D., C. B., has been appointed Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, vice Wright.

LIEUTENANT W. LUCKHARDT, in charge of the accounts of the late Commissariat Depot at Suez, has been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

A BOMBAY artist has this year contributed to the select pictures in the Royal Academy. We learn from a private letter that there are two works by Mr. Griffiths of the School of Art—"Forbes Street, Bombay" is the address in the catalogue. One is entitled "Soonabhae," and the other is an illustration of a passage in one of Browning's poems.

IT may be interesting to mention that the Charlie Palmer, Captain A. Hoffmann, which has arrived at this port, is the first vessel that has come to Bombay from Rotterdam. She brought a miscellaneous cargo of continental manufactures and products, the whole of which, with trifling exceptions, are for the enterprising firm of Messrs. A. C. Gumpert and Co. The direct trade between Bombay and continental ports has rapidly increased within the last year or two.

THE Revenue and Police Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions arrived at Poona last week, with their establishments.

WE regret to learn of the death of Dr. Dillon, Garrison Surgeon at Allahabad. He died from the effects of the accident that happened to him while riding.

THE Delhi paper announces the death of Lieutenant Pakenham, of H. M.'s 17th Native Infantry. This officer was lately appointed to Futtyghur, and had just reached that place when he was struck down by heat apoplexy.

THE "Lucknow Times" informs us of the death of the Rev. Mr. Trench, of the Church Mission Society, after a short illness. Mr. Trench was a very young man and had only lately joined the Mission at Lucknow. He was a married man.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned the disbursement from port funds of Rs. 64,000 for the construction of a pier at Calicut on contract.

THE Jubbulpore paper states that in the *district* of Jubbulpore, during the week ending 31st May, 700 cases of cholera were reported, of which nearly 600 terminated fatally, and that nearly 900 cases of small-pox were reported, of which number about one-third were fatal.

THE "Central India Times," alluding to the comparative merits of thatched and terrace and tiled roofed buildings in Nagpore, with regard to temperature, says it has noted the readings of the thermometer during the whole of last May in either class of house, and has found that the latter possesses the advantage of being some two degrees cooler than the former.

MR. CARY, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, has been transferred to the Berars, and has been ordered by a telegram from Government to proceed to Khangaon, the great cotton mart, for the purpose of making the necessary surveys, &c., for the new railway line which is to connect that place with the trunk line of the G. I. P. R. The Nagpore paper, which mentions this fact, adds that Mr. Cary started on the 2nd instant to take up his new duties.

A GENERAL ORDER by the Commander-in-Chief in India, publishing the Annual Reliefs, adds—"Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts are requested to give effect to the foregoing movements within their respective commands, arranging divisionally for the duties, and furnishing routes where required in furtherance of such. . . . . Moveable column carriage to be employed as during past seasons. Weekly progress reports of corps and detachments to be transmitted to the offices of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General at Simla, and duplicates thereof to Army Head Quarters when absent from Simla. Special attention is directed to the regulations of the several local Governments regarding the supply of carriage for troops on the march, the provisions of which are to be most strictly adhered to by Officers Commanding Divisions, districts, stations, regiments and detachments. Routes and detailed instructions will be issued by the Quartermaster General."

IT is reported from Kussowlee that the Farrier Major of the 5th Lancers shot himself on the 24th May. It is supposed that domestic affliction was the cause.

THE "Central India Times" congratulates Mr. Munton, District Superintendent of Police, on the successful apprehension of a band of five desperate dacoits who had committed depredations in the Bhundara District some two years ago, and, having eluded all efforts made for their capture, have been at large ever since.

SOVEREIGNS and half-sovereigns will not in future be received at Government Treasuries unless they are of full weight. The Comptroller General of Accounts has instructed the several officers concerned to receive sovereigns of 122¾ and half-sovereigns of 61¼ grains, and to procure weights from the Mint Master at Calcutta, for the purpose of weighing these coins on their presentation.

ONE of the European soldiers of the 2-12th Regiment, stationed at Jubbulpore, went to visit a commissariat sergeant last Wednesday afternoon, and it seems both had been drinking brandy and water rather freely. The soldier complained of the heat and said he would lie down, which he did, and a few hours after it was discovered that he was dead. The fact was reported to the police and enquiry is being made. The sergeant, we hear, has been placed under arrest, and is likely to be brought before a court-martial for drunkenness.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

DR. RAYE, late Civil Surgeon of Nursingpore, will be astonished to learn that his name has been coupled by some natives at this station (Jubbulpore) in connection with an item of Russophobian intelligence. One of them led us to understand, it was reported, that the doctor has been posted to one of the four *corps d'armée* which have arrived in the country, and are bound to the North-West Frontier—of course to check the invasion of India by the Russians! One corps is supposed to be all Englishmen; another, Frenchmen; the third, Germans; but the nationality of the fourth, the unsophisticated informant was unable to name; though from his having added that they were the countrymen of a certain civil officer, we conclude, he believed, it was composed of Dutchmen. What monstrosities this weather is responsible for; it is high time the rains came down and checked such flights of imagination.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, 5TH JUNE, AFT.

A numerous meeting was held yesterday at the house of the Duke of Marlborough in reference to the passage of the Irish Church Bill, through the House of Commons.

A large majority, including Lord Derby, Lord Cairns, the Earl of Harrowby, [and the Duke of Marlborough, advocated the rejection of the Bill.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 4TH JUNE, AFT.

Total Sales of Cotton	90,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	30,000	,,
,, Import of Cotton	40,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	7,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	390,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	42,125	,,

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Cotton Market opens very firm.

LONDON, 4TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very firm.

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

In the Manchester Market there is a hardening tendency.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 9s. 3d.

8¼ ,, 10s. 10¼d.

40's Mule Twist, 1s. 3¾d.

The sum of £121,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

The ships Norwood and Calcutta have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 5TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 10d.

Consols for account 92⅜.

Oriental Bank shares £41 10s.

Chartered ,, £18 10s.

,, Merc. ,, £33.

4 per cent. Govt. Securities 92.

5 ,, ,, 104¼.

5½ ,, ,, 111.

Exchange on India 1s. 11d.

Total coin in Banks of England and

France, ... £67,375,000.

,, Notes outstandig, ... £77,250,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER GOLCONDA.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Golconda, Captain Charles Wilkinson, bringing the English mail of the 14th May, arrived in the harbour yesterday morning about eight o'clock. She left Suez at 4-20 A.M. on the 23rd May, arrived at Aden at 4-30 P.M. on the 28th, and resumed her voyage at 11-44 P.M. the same day. The voyage has thus taken sixteen days four hours.

Appended is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton—Cornet E. D. Newnham Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Colville, Messrs. J. J. Winton, Harold Paget, John Simpson, John Head, J. J. Ross, and Edward Clarke.

From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Havelock, Messrs. A. C. Watt, and J. Bradshaw; and Sergeant Atkinson.

From Suez—Mr. A. Steiner.

The Golconda came in under sail by herself. The Behar, which went out on Monday morning in search of her, has not yet returned.

We learn that it was 3-13 A.M. on the 3rd, while the ship was in lat. 16 N. long. 60 E., that the after crank broke. The Golconda then proceeded under sails. At daylight she saw the Krishna; and there being very little wind, and that from N.N.E., she signalled the Krishna, which came alongside and took her in tow. The hawsers, however, broke three times. At five in the afternoon it came on squally, and there was a very heavy sea. At half-past ten o'clock both the hawsers parted, when, the weather being very hazy, the Golconda hove to, with the object of waiting till morning for the Krishna to take her in tow again. About three o'clock on the morning of the 4th the Krishna burned a blue light, which was answered by the Golconda, but the Krishna was not seen after that. At half-past seven Captain Wilkinson tried to get the ship before the wind, when a heavy squall struck her and blew away the foretop-sail and foresail. The ship broached to again. The weather being still very unsettled and the barometer not rising, Captain Wilkinson determined to lay to till the weather should clear up. During the night the weather moderated, but there were still very heavy squalls. At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning the weather cleared; the main-top-sail was shifted forward, close reefed, and the fore-sail and fore-top-mast stay-sail reefed. The ship was then got before the wind. At 10 A.M. out reefs; the sea was striking the ship from the quarter. In the afternoon the weather moderated, and on Sunday was fine.

From the time the accident occurred till 10 o'clock on Monday night the engineers were at work day and night, assisted by two passengers, named Head and Simpson, who were coming out for the Government Dock, in preparing a strap for the crank by which the breakage was patched up. There being a strong fair wind, however, the captain did not deem it prudent to run the risk of using the engines, and came in under sail. When the ship got up to the buoy in the harbour, the engines were tried, and went well.

The Golconda has experienced extraordinary weather throughout the whole voyage. It had been very hot, with a tremendous swell, but she did not come into the south-westerly wind till they got into the gale.

The following letter has been addressed to Captain Wilkinson by the first-class passengers :—

To Captain WILKINSON, Commander of the P. & O. s.s. Golconda.

7th June 1869.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned first class passengers on board the Golconda, from Suez to Bombay, feel that we ought not to set foot on land without recording our heartfelt thanks to you for conducting us, under Divine Providence, safely to port, and our admiration of your ability as a commander, especially shown when the untoward accident to the machinery occurred on the morning of the 3rd June, and when the vessel was exposed to the very boisterous weather which soon followed.

We wish also to express through you our best thanks to every one under your command, both officers and men, for their prompt obedience day and night to the word of command, and for their never-tiring efforts to do their duty. There are two second class passengers, named Head and Simpson, who tendered their services to you in the hour of need, and who, being skilled artizans, efficiently aided the Chief Engineer in his energetic efforts to repair the injury done. To them also we wish through you to express our acknowledgments; and at the same time we venture to express a hope that their valuable services will be brought under the particular notice of the company.

In thus recording our thanks to those whose ability and self-devotion have called forth this expression from us, we would carefully avoid giving our opinion as to the cause that led, immediately or remotely, to the accident. We avoid this because we are unacquainted with the facts which may, and in all probability will, be the subject-matter of inquiry hereafter.

CHOLERA AT RAIPORE AND NURSINGPORE.

ACCOUNTS continue to reach us of the great havoc cholera is making in Raipore. We learn from a correspondent that no less than 63 deaths occurred on the 27th ultimo in the town of Raipore. We have also news from Nursingpore under the same date, and the writer informs us that matters there too present a very gloomy aspect indeed. The people of that district are in a great state of alarm and excitement. Returns show that out of 220 cases, 160 deaths took place, and among 50 European Railway employés, 5 were attacked and these latter all succumbed to the disease. Our correspondent also gives a sad account of the sudden death from the same disease of the District Engineer, Mr. Smythe. This gentleman was a guest at a farewell dinner given on the occasion of the departure from that station of Dr. Raye, Civil Surgeon, on the 20th of last month. Mr. Smythe was an universal favourite and by his gaiety and light-heartedness was the life and soul of the party. He was a particularly abstemious man. The next morning he took ill and died the same day. His untimely death has cast a gloom over the small social circle of Nursingpore.—*Central India Times.*

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 14TH MAY.

MY last letter mentioned the rise in the Bank rate of discount, and the decline in all Stock Exchange securities that followed. On the day that the mail left this decline was so considerable as to have been dignified by some people with the name of a panic, and there certainly were some strong symptoms of panic in the business done that day. All sorts of securities were pressed for sale, and the consequence was a fall which varied from ⅜ per cent. in Consols to 3 per cent. in certain American stocks. The excitement was entirely caused by events that happened concurrently—the advance in the Bank rate, and alarmist articles in two of the morning journals on the subject of our relations with America. The dearness of money has tended to depress our stock markets for weeks past, in a mode and to an extent rarely before experienced; and for a very plain reason. The long-continued cheapness and abundance of money had tempted bankers, with discounters and others who could not otherwise obtain employment for it at a profit, to invest considerable amounts in Consols and approved Government securities. As money rose in value those individuals by degrees sold out, to resume possession of their resources for employment in their own legitimate business. Sales had been going on for some time from this cause, and when the late change in the Bank minimum took place they were hastened, not so much because a rise of half per cent. was of much consequence in itself, as because it was seen that the step was only preliminary to a further movement in the same direction. These sales of themselves would have made a heavy market. But a much more powerful stimulus was supplied from another quarter. There has been for months past a weak speculation open for a rise in stocks, chiefly foreign, and it has been upheld largely by borrowed money. The lenders are exactly the same capitalists whose own investments have been so numerous, and the inducement which made them hasten to turn their securities into cash also led them to cut short the credit given to their customers. Values were drooping, margins were getting narrower, and advances were in some danger, hence the screw was applied, and the stocks thrown upon the market for realisation. Had other external circumstances been favourable, these sales might have been gradual; people would have stopped short of an actual sacrifice of their holdings. But the mischief was that on the same morning, of all others, came announcements of preposterous claims on the part of the United States and resistance on the part of England, and these things, added to dear money, were too much for the equilibrium of the Stock Exchange. The fall of Friday was succeeded on Saturday morning by renewed uneasiness, but in the afternoon the market was steadied by large orders from the Continent to purchase, and it closed good. On Monday the recovery made further progress, and since then, though the variations have been considerable, things have on the whole not got worse. It was in Five-Twenty Bonds that the weak speculation was—if I may be excused a bull—strongest, and it is therefore in that market that the fluctuations have been most violent. But as these securities are very popular on the Continent, the new bonds here finds a ready enough outlet, and no great harm will ensue if we only stop short with our recently acquired experience and speculate in them no more.

To people in business, however, to all who are not speculators, the reaction on the Stock Exchange is largely welcome. But for the enormous dealings in public securities—notably in United States Bonds—money would not have been rendered scarce and dear for all legitimate purposes, and it is only fitting that those who have wrought the mischief should pay the penalty. A rise of one—aye, or even of two—per cent. more would be gratifying if it promised to crush out at once and for ever that mania for United States securities which has brought us into a position of financial stringency, at the same time that it has averted a crash from the New York money market. If there were any sentiment in the breeches pocket, or

THE COMING BENCH MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The questions involved in Mr. Sorabjee's notice for to-day's discussion are intimately connected with the transactions of the Municipality and of the Bench of Justices during the past four years. I have taken the trouble to get up the subject, and I place the following facts before your readers, as I have no doubt they will possess much interest for the Justices.

The first five heads of Mr. Sorabjee's notice refer to alleged extravagance and unauthorized expenditure by the Municipal Commissioner. Now your readers should bear in mind that the Act took effect from 1st July 1865. No Budget meeting could be held till the following October, and such meeting could only deal with the expenditure proposed for the following year. The old Board of Commissioners were not obliged to get a Budget sanctioned. In carrying on work as Mr. Crawford did, after taking office on the 1st of July 1865, he was in truth simply continuing to act in accordance with the rules and regulations of his predecessors. It is not reasonable, therefore, to complain that the expenditure incurred during the latter half of 1865 was unauthorized. How could it be otherwise when there was nobody and no power to authorize it?

The year 1866 was the first Budget year. In considering the Budget the Bench were aware that the grants for works could not be adhered to because it was pointed out to them at the time that there were no statistics to guide any one in estimating either income or expenditure.

The Budget grant of 1866 was considerably exceeded, and the Bench took notice of the fact and appointed a committee in October 1867 to report on the financial position of the Municipality. On the 2nd of December 1867 the committee, of which Mr. Maxwell was president, submitted their report, which was concluded in the following words:—

"The Committee are sure that there will be no two opinions as to the necessity of keeping the expenditure of the Municipal Funds within the income in future. They have shown that in 1866 and 1867 the income has been considerably exceeded, and they have explained as far as possible how the money has gone in those years, and the points in which the control of the Justices has been inefficient. Setting aside the expenditure for 1865 and previous years, which was extravagant to a degree, and for which the Municipal Commissioner is not responsible, the Committee believe that, although it may be possible to take exception to an item of expenditure here and there, the money has on the whole been usefully and judiciously laid out, and that the past administration of the Commissioner has secured many great and lasting benefits for the town.

Whether it was sound policy to allow the expenses to outrun the income is another question. There can be no doubt that in consequence of this the prices paid have been much higher than they would have been had the Municipality undertaken only such works as they could afford at the time, and that the Municipality has suffered both in purse and credit; but on the other hand it may be truly urged that some of the works were such as could not be deferred, and that the neglected state of the town called for immediate remedy. The Commissioner was left to himself, and he acted boldly and to the best of his judgment. It was not to be expected that he should supply what with all deference the Committee must term the shortcomings of the Justices themselves in respect of the control over expenditure."

This Committee's report was unanimously adopted by the Bench.

Next followed the Municipal Commissioner's report for 1867. In appendix G. G. to that report the expenditure under each head was contrasted with the Budget grant. The Bench considered this report on the 29th April and passed the following resolution:—

"That the meeting tenders its cordial thanks to Mr Crawford and his colleagues for the able manner in which they have respectively contributed to the satisfactory working of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and to whose untiring exertions the marked improvement in the sanitary and other arrangements of the city is mainly to be attributed."

The above is certainly a strange commentary on Mr. Sorabjee's motion, the more especially so when it is remembered that Mr. Sorabjee was present at the meeting and was therefore one of those who unanimously passed the motion.

The 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th heads of Mr. Sorabjee's notice should be considered in connection with the paper which has already been circulated to the Bench of Justices by Mr. Crawford bearing on these questions. The Justices will hardly commit the error which Mr. Sorabjee has fallen into of confounding the difference between the estimate of income under a particular head and the actual yield, with outstanding balances really due on assessments made.

The yield of the Licence Tax was largely overestimated by the Bench, but the difference between the estimate and the yield cannot be termed "loss" and still less "outstanding balance."

If those who take interest in municipal matters would also take the trouble to comprehend them first, so much time would not be wasted, as at present, in abortive attempts at reform.—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

A YOUNG HINDU'S EXPERIENCES OF THE KALA PANEE AND THE P. & O.

THE *Indu Prakash* publishes the following extracts from a letter of Mr. Krishnarao Gopalrao Deshmukh to his father. This young gentleman lately obtained to the Governor-General's Scholarship and proceeded on the 1st May to England by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Golconda:—

S. S. GOLCONDA, 7th May 1869.

MY DEAR FATHER,—We are now in the Straits of Babel Mandeb and can see the mountains and land of Arabia at the north, and hope to be at Aden to-morrow afternoon. In order to be just in time for the mail, I am going to pen these few lines before we reach Aden.

The conveniences and comforts which we enjoy here on board exceed all the expectations we had formed when we were in Bombay. The conveniences at our command in the bath, and the most salubrious and balmy breezes that we have been breathing since we left Bombay on the 1st instant, have been such as cannot fail to make any one pleased with a voyage on the world of waters. Except the table, all our wants are so well attended to that I can safely say that not even Emperor Akbar or Aurungzeb with crores of rupees for making his travelling in India comfortable could have ever commanded such conveniences. The article of food and especially our ghee, spices, and pulse have been of the greatest use in making our vegetable diet palatable. We get rice of an inferior sort, must admit, but potatoes very fine for our meal, and we never mix with Europeans in taking meals but have our own way. We have been very kindly treated as far as society goes. In addition to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, the Hon'ble Mr. J. Shaw Stewart, Sir J. Arnould, Mr. Egerton, a Punjab Civilian; Mr. Arthur David Sassoon, Mr. Keilner, Inspector General of Accounts; and Colonel Goldsmid, C.B., have all been very social and kind to us and help us a *great deal* in forgetting that we are far from our *native land*.

A voyage to England is far more *instructive* than what we thought it would be. When on the world of waters, the greatness of the works of the Mighty Architect of the Universe is felt in a far more impressive manner than when on land. The triumphs of human intellect and skill are also seen in their most vivid light by the arrangements made on board the steamer for the comfort of the passengers. The truth of the trite remark that on a steamer we are just as if we were in a small village most beautifully and admirably managed by its headman, who is the captain on board, is felt in all its reality. The ocean is at our service. Everything is so very scrupulously clean, every one does his work so well, and every passenger finds himself so much at home, so to speak, that none can forget throughout life the pleasure and delight which he finds on board the steamer, surrounded by a vast ocean, in comparison with which the steamer is but a mere speck or atom of something floating.

I am very glad to add that I enjoyed the voyage far more than others, especially because I did *not at all* suffer from sickness caused by the rolling of the steamer. My friend, Pundit, and our cook, Narayen, suffered somewhat in that way in the beginning, but they recovered after a day or two. We are in a vessel, but we feel as if we were on a land full of good and kind-hearted gentlemen, a land whose landlord spared no pains for the comfort of his tenants.

We are happy and feel very comfortable and were it not for our being far away from our native land, we should never have thought of leaving the steamer.

On our way up to this place we have witnessed the sun rising in all its glory and setting to rise again in all its splendour.

We have seen some things which we had never seen before. The flying fishes jump out of the water in shoals to a considerable height at the approach of our steamer, thinking it, perhaps, a large big whale coming to swallow them up. The beautiful and transparent waters of the ocean here are so free from all impurities that the waters of the sea which we see generally about the coast cannot stand any comparison with them.

I need not add that there are several very useful officers employed here who do their work with great precision and regularity, namely, the doctor, the steward, the engineer with three or four assistants, the European and native writers and sailors.

Although I have expected the table from the comforts at our command, I have no hesitation in saying that we get tea and coffee well prepared by our cook and have our vegetable food cooked and served by our servant most agreeably indeed. Although we forgot to take preserved milk we get it here in large quantities free of charge, and our ghee and our chilly-powder with potatoes and rice make a very pleasant dinner.

Narayen we have found very tractable and useful in the highest degree.

We are all right by the grace of God and hope that you, with all the rest of the family, are in the enjoyment of sound health and free from anxiety on my account.—I beg, to remain, dear father, your very obedient son,

KRISHNARAW.

P. S.—If possible, the answer to this may be sent to Pragjee Bhimjee's address; when I reach London I will call on him and can get my letters very easily.

BOMBAY.

A SECOND EDITION OF "THE TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" will be ready to-day at noon.

THE following additional passenger sailed yesterday per P. and O. Company's steamer Ellora, Captain Murray, for Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles—Mr. H. S. Riding.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of a Parsee who had been drowned was found by the police at the Apollo Bunder. A Coroner's jury found a verdict accordingly.

THE S. S. ASIA, Captain Patterson, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta, with the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr. Woodman. 32 deck passengers for different ports.

THE CHIEF OF GONDUL.—The Chief of Gondul arrived here by a special train from Ahmedabad on Monday last, and has taken up his residence in the bungalow of Mr. Pestonjee Cama, Gowalia Tank.

REFUSING FARE.—A buggy driver named Shahapoor Lingapa was charged before Mr. Connon yesterday, at the instance of Mr. J. H. Biggs, with refusing to let his public conveyance for hire. The prisoner admitted the offence and was fined two rupees.

THE BRANDING CASE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Hydurbukus, courtezan, was brought up on remand, and charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the person of Chindree *alias* Monajan, woman, by means of fire, without grave or sudden provocation. Dr. J. T. Gray, Acting Surgeon to the Coroner and Police Surgeon, was the only witness examined yesterday. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till to-morrow (Thursday).

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.—The following extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General, dated 28th December 1868, is published for information:—

"I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the rates of pay noted in the margin [from the 1st year Rs. 5 per mensem, from the 2nd year Rs. 8 per mensem, from the 3rd year Rs. 10 per mensem, from the 4th year Rs. 12-8 per mensem, from 5th and upwards Rs. 15 per mensem] for pupil teachers in Regimental Schools, subject to future revision, if necessary, on the publication of the Revised Army School Regulations.

THE SHIP INNISFALLEN.

WE fear another name will have to be added to the already long list of ships lost and missing—the fine iron ship Innisfallen, 1,300 tons, built at West Hartlepool in 1864, and owned by Messrs. Sinclair & Co. of Liverpool. The above vessel sailed from Liverpool in November 27th last with a cargo of coals, and as she has not since been heard of it is feared she has foundered with all hands. Captain Gibson, her commander, was well known in Bombay, having made many voyages to this port, and was a most experienced master mariner.

THE KURRACHEE MAIL OVERDUE.

IT was feared last night that the Kurrachee mail steamer Euphrates must be experiencing some unusual delay, perhaps not unlike the English mail steamer, for she left Kurrachee on Saturday last, and had not yet been signalled at Bombay. Should the Euphrates not have been turned up this morning the Dacca was to be sent out in search of her. The Earl Canning is also anxiously looked for. That Government steamer left Kurrachee on the 2nd instant for Bombay and has not yet been heard of here.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd June.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 1st June.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 7th to 8 P.M. of the 8th June is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	10	55	4	46
" Calcutta	29	20	4	58
" Madras	11	17	4	0

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th, 11-35 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates Great Britain, via Turkey, 7th June, via Russia, 29th May.

STEAMER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

ANGAUM, 7th, 6-49 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer Elphinstone in sight.

GALLE, 8th, 12-5 P.M.—French mail steamer Cambodge sailed for China at 11-31 A.M.

GALLE, 8th, 10-51 A.M.—Mail steamer Meinam sailed for Calcutta at 10 A.M.

GALLE, 8th, 9-10 A.M.—French mail steamer Imperatrice sailed for Suez at 8 A.M.

ANGAUM, 8th, 10 A.M.—Mail steamer Abyssinia passing for Bushire.

WEATHER REPORTS.

KOLAPORE, 8th, 12 noon—Weather pretty fair, wind high, south west, thermometer 82, slight rain yesterday evening.

VINGORLA, 8th, 10-5—Weather overcast, thermometer 86, wind south strong, rain 12 cents.

CARWAR, 8th, 9-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind moderate, westerly, thermometer 83, barometer 29·96, rain 25 cents.

COCHIN, 7th, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south west, thermometer 77, barometer 59·018, sky cumulus.

COCHIN, 8th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·996, sky cumulus.

PAUMBEN, 8th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·90.

TUTICORIN, 8th, 9 A.M.—Strong westerly winds, thermometer 90, weather fair.

THE WRECK OF THE BUCENTAUR.

THE wreck of the Bucentaur still maintains much of its former appearance on the Prongs. The hull, however, is well sunk on the rocks, and the cargo is being floated out and washed ashore along the Prongs. Yesterday the practice with the Armstrong had the effect of tearing one of the sails on the foremast. Mr. Corke, First Assistant Master Attendant, and Mr. Walke, pilot, set out yesterday in a steam tug and life-boat with the intention of getting on board the ship and cutting away the masts with tools which they took for the purpose. They found that there would have been no difficulty in getting on the ship, but it was evident that if they attempted to do so the life-boat would be destroyed by the heavy sea dashing it against the ship and some projecting spars. This would have been a loss most undesirable in Bombay, and so rather than run such a risk the tug and life-boat returned without further attempt. The following report regarding this wreck has been forwarded by Captain Webster of the Bucentaur to the Master Attendant, Bombay:—

"SIR,—I regret to inform you of the loss of the ship Bucentaur on the South West Prongs at 1 p. m., on Friday, the 4th instant. I sailed from Liverpool on January 2nd with a general cargo; had a fair passage till noon of Thursday, the 3rd instant, then in lat. 18.4 N., long. 71.4 E., by good observation of the sun on each side of the Meridian, and in 51 fathoms of water: Kennery Island then bearing E. N. E. 108 miles steering N. E. by steering compass and E. N. E. by standard compass. Wind then S. E. squally with rain and heavy swell from S. W., ship going about 5 miles per hour under easy sail. At 1 a.m. on the 4th instant, got sounding in direction bank in 24 fathoms. At daylight made the land. It was then hazy over the land. At 10 a.m. could make the lightship out from aloft bearing about S. E., wind then south; about 11 a.m. Colaba light house in sight bearing about east. I also sighted the pilot schooner to leeward, then steering E. by S., expecting to get a pilot, having the usual signal up and a hand at the lead. I also observed a ship to leeward with 1047 signal flying, which I made out to be "send me a boat." I thinking the signal was made for my ship and that she had a pilot on board. At about noon, I got the bearings of the Thull Knob and the Paps in one, the bearings to clear the Prongs, and hauled up E. S. E. for the harbour, as I saw no chance to get a pilot. The wind was then about south, at 0.30 p.m. I tried to get another bearing of the Paps and Thull Knob, but being hazy at the time I could not see them. I was then in 7 fathoms of water. I then ordered the yards to be braced sharp up. In the act of doing so, the wind hauled about three points more easterly, breaking the ship off and shaking all the sails and losing headway and immediately struck lightly in 4½ fathoms. I ordered the helm to be put down for stays, and set all sails, thinking she would go over, when the man at the helm was knocked down by the wheel. The tide strong at the time she commenced to strike heavily, damaging all the steering gear—the sounding was then 4 fathoms—the ship filling fast and settling down in the water. I signalled for assistance, and about 5 p. m. the life-boat came alongside in tow of a steamer in charge of Mr. Walke, pilot. The sea was then going over the ship; it was with great difficulty the boat got alongside, the lower hold being then full of water. All the ship's company, 28 in all, left the ship without saving any of their effects but what they had on at the time."

LOSS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN AT BASSEIN.

YESTERDAY we reported that the Great Northern, of Liverpool, had been wrecked on the previous day at Bassein, and that fifteen of the crew had been lost. From the particulars now received, it seems that the vessel is a total wreck, and that sixteen of the crew have perished. The Great Northern, commanded by Captain Thomas Trew, was a vessel of about 1,400 tons, the property of the Merchants' Trading Company of Liverpool. She sailed from Liverpool on the 8th December with a cargo of coals consigned to Messrs. Pim & Co., Bombay. Captain Trew was well acquainted with Bombay harbour, and on Saturday night last the Colaba Light bore N. E. of his ship and the Outer Light ship S. E. He steered west of the Colaba Lighthouse, but finding he could not wear so as to get in that night he stood off, and on Sunday morning he hove round again. He then sighted the land, but just as he did so a heavy storm came on, with tremendous seas, and he was obliged to go back. He did not again see land till Monday morning at five o'clock, when he sighted a hill about twelve miles off. The ship had been drifting about so much that the captain did not know at this time where he was, and he took the hill for Malabar Hill, and accordingly steered for it. When he got to about ten fathoms' water, which was about the depth for Bombay, he hove to in order that he might get a better sight of the land, and about ten minutes afterwards the ship struck. This the captain attributes to the heavy thick weather and heavy seas in which the ship drifted a great deal without his being able to ascertain in what way she was drifting—and which led to his mistaking Bassein for Malabar Hill as he did, he having no idea of the ship's position.

About an hour after the Great Northern struck she drifted further on, and, a heavy sea running at the time, broke her back. The captain considered that he was about ten miles from land, and he therefore ordered the men to take to the boats; one of the boats, however, stove in as they were getting her over. The cook and first officer got into a second, but that was upset at a considerable distance from the land. The rest of the crew were in the life-boat, and they saved the cook and first officer, and then made for the land; but by the time the boat got to about a couple of miles from the shore, the rollers were so heavy that it was found she could not go through them with safety. The captain therefore warned the men that they must prepare to swim, for they could not trust to the boat in such a sea. In a little after this they came to the rollers, when one of these turned the boat right up, and the men had to struggle each for his own life. The captain was rendered unconscious when the life-boat upset, and, on somewhat recovering himself, he found that he was underneath the boat. He struggled out, and when he got to the surface, saw the men in great confusion, several clinging to the boat and some to each other;—ome that could swim making through the rollers and non-swimmers clinging to them and so pulling them beneath the waters. This confusion lasted for some time. The captain urged those of his men that could swim to do their best, and he did his utmost and succeeded in getting ashore, and got dragged out of the water more dead than alive. Fourteen men came safely to land, but sixteen unfortunately were amissing. The captain was much injured, but he was taken care of by the crew, and had so far recovered as to be able to come to Bombay yesterday morning. The body of the cook was washed ashore and was buried by the crew at Bassein. The men, after somewhat recovering, went in search of food and water. Some natives were about the beach and the crew asked them to bring food and water, but did not get a ready compliance. Water they could not have they were told, but they did not see the propriety of it and gave the natives to understand that they would procure it themselves if it were not supplied. This had the desired effect, but the prospects of the poor fellows were far from cheering till Mr. W. W. Ansell, of Florida Hill, about seven miles from Bassein, arrived at about six o'clock in the evening. This gentleman secured all the bullock carts that could be got, took the men to his house, and there treated them in the most kindly manner. He killed several sheep and made the crew comfortable as to the inner man, then the captain's injuries were cared for, and all were made welcome to every comfort at his bungalow. The captain and men speak in high terms of Mr. and Mrs. Ansell's kindness—some of the latter, as Tars always do, in language of gratitude peculiarly their own. All necessaries could not of course be got in abundance at Bassein, and so a telegram was sent to Bombay, and Mr. Cooper, agent for the vessel, sent off a supply of articles in which the men would stand in need. These arrived at Bassein on Monday night, and yesterday morning the captain and crew arrived in Bombay. The men are now accommodated in the Sailors' Home. By Monday night the whole of the cargo 'tween decks had been washed out, and the first and second officers were left in charge of the wreck until the arrival of Captain Dixon, the Agent for Lloyd's, who will leave Bombay with the captain of the ship for the scene of the disaster this morning. We should mention that the captain succeeded in bringing ashore the whole of this ship's papers by a life-buoy tied to the life-boat. The crew were not able to save any of their clothes.

We append a list of the names of the survivors and of those who are amissing—drowned we may say. The crew was a mixed one from Liverpool, and little is known of some of the men. The boatswain, Gates, belonged to Plymouth, where he leaves a widow and one child; Smith belonged to the Shetland Isles; Hill was an Irishman, and Corigdon was a Plymouth man, but had left that place for years. As to the others we have learned nothing; even the names of some of the foreigners were unknown, and the sailors in their usual style filled the blank with regard to one poor fellow by naming him "Dublin." The following is the list of names:—

DROWNED.

1	George Cooper, steward.	9	Mark Hill, seaman.
2	Jas. Alfred Gates, boatswain.	10	Richard Williams, "
3	John Burnett, engineer.	11	Humphrey Williams, "
4	Henry Mackler, cook.	12	Chas. Corigdon, "
5	Leon Selina, seaman.	13	Lawrence Smith, "
6	Augustus Augustaeres, "	14	Henry Hilbert, "
7	Augustus Lambert, "	15	Thomas Cavanah, boy
8	Augustus Eggkien, "	16	Henry Algreaves, "

SURVIVORS.

1	Thomas Trew, captain.	8	James Clements, seaman.
2	— Jones, 1st officer.	9	Alexander Jarman, "
3	— McVaney, 2nd "	10	Augustus Peterson "
4	John Wolley, 3rd "	11	John Jones, "
5	Philip Melville, carpenter.	12	Simon Fernandez, "
6	James Jackson, sailmaker.	13	Robert Ramsay, "
7	John Stradling, seaman.	14	James Sweeney, "

The following is an account of the wreck and the escape by one of the men:—The ship struck at six in the morning. The captain at once let go the anchor and clewed up the sails. Finding the vessel striking heavily, he immediately ordered the crew to get the boats out. That was done as quickly as possible, and with great difficulty we all got into the boats. We then made for the shore. The ship at that time had broken her back and torn one side of her windlass out. The boats were proceeding to the shore, but when near the surf a heavy gale came and struck the last (the life-boat) and capsized her. Every man did his best to save himself. Sixteen perished and fourteen survived. We buried the body of the cook which was washed ashore. The captain was so much exhausted that we carried him up from the water's edge and put him clear of the surf. We then proceeded to some huts about a mile off and there we got a little water and boiled rice for which the captain paid Rs. 3. A gentleman, Mr. Ansell, at Bassein, then came down to us and took us to his house, where we were treated very kindly. In the morning we were forwarded to Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that in a supplement to the *Times of India* a slur is cast on the navigation of the Great Northern. The report says—"It appears that the loss of the Great Northern at Bassein is attributed to the ship being too far in, and to the fact that she would neither stay nor wear." Perhaps it is not known that on Saturday last at 8 P.M. the ship was in the following position:—Colaba Light bore N. E. and the Outer Light ship S. E. Will you kindly insert the above and oblige,

yours, &c.,

THOMAS TREW.

Late master of the Great Northern.

8th June.

THE expression "goddem," as signifying an Englishman, is of most respectable antiquity. Beaumarchais makes "Figaro" declare that it is the groundwork of the English language, on which, the essential basis being once given, a great variety of phrases may be composed. But this view was peculiar to Beaumarchais. "Goddem," or rather "ungoddem," in the French of the people, signifies, and has signified, for at least four centuries and a half, simply an Englishman. It was so used by Joan of Arc, in whose honour a great religious commemoration is now being held at Orleans. In one of the discourses pronounced, the fact was recalled that before going into battle at the gates of Orleans the Maid was offered some lunch, which she declined, saying, "Keep it, I will come and eat it presently with a goddem." "Gardez le, je viendrai le manger tantot avec un goddem." There is a touch of fastness in this reply, which is novel but not wholly disagreeable in the mouth of the charming young heroine and saint who the Bishop of Orleans now proposes should be officially canonized.

MR. FLADD.

THERE is a passage in the report of the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews which seems to require the attention of the Foreign Office. "Mr. Fladd," we are informed, "is prepared to return to Abyssinia when the country is sufficiently settled to permit him to do so with safety." When this report was read at Exeter Hall the Rev. H. A. Stern, another of the Abyssinian captives, supported a resolution to the effect that "the meeting rejoices to hear of the probability of the resumption of the society's efforts among the Falaghas in Abyssinia." The British tax-payer, still smarting from the Abyssinian twopence, can hardly be expected to join in the rejoicing. It was, in a great measure, the foolhardy violence of Mr. Stern's book which enraged Theodore against the English, and led to the imprisonment of the men for whose release we have had to pay something like a million per head. Of course, if the society is determined to send out missionaries there is no law to restrain it, but the Government would be fully justified in making a distinct public declaration that the missionaries are proceeding at their own risk, and that this country will not hold itself responsible in any way for anything that may happen to them. And it might be necessary to take care that the same should be notified in Abyssinia—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE CAPE.

(*Cape Standard, April.* 3.)

A GREAT DIAMOND DISCOVERED.

ON Thursday, the 25th March, general excitement was caused in Cape Town through the arrival from Hope Town of authentic correspondence announcing that a large and valuable diamond—indeed, the finest yet found in this colony—had been brought into that place by Mr. Van Niekerk, the farmer upon whose land the first Cape diamond was picked up; that the gem weighed 83½ (eighty-three and a half) carats, and had been bought of Mr. Van Niekerk by Messrs. Lilienfeld Brothers for the sum of £11,200, which, it is believed, represents but one-third of the market value. Our correspondent thus reported the circumstance:—

"HOPE TOWN, March 18.

"A diamond has just been brought in here by Mr. Schalk Niekerk, of 'De Kalk', the same gentleman who found the first, No. 1, and which was bought by the Governor for £500. The gem of the first water weighs 83½ (eighty-three and a half) carats and has been valued at between £25,000 and £30,000. This stone has been for more than a year in the possession of a native doctor who used it as a charm during his professional visits. He disposed of it to Mr. Niekerk in exchange for 500 sheep, 10 head of cattle, and 1 horse (value about £150.) Profitable speculation! The native assures Niekerk that he found it in the colony below the 'Kalk'. Will Gregory say that this was also dropped by an ostrich, or placed where found to enchance the value of the farm? Query indeed!

"March 19.—This diamond has just been disposed of to Messrs. Lilienfield Brothers for £11,200. A fine speculation, I should think!"

By the post which brought the above gratifying intelligence, we also heard that seven or eight more diamonds, valued at from £30 to £200, had come in; and one of exquisite beauty and purity was received in Cape Town by the Colonial Secretary. The value and genuineness of all these diamonds has been readily testified to by Mr. L. Hond, the lapidary, the ability of whose judgment has been fully proved in the case of previous discoveries. Mr. Hond further writes that he saw, during a recent trip into the Vaal River country, six diamonds in the possession of Sebonell, the Kafir chief, "The Star of South Africa," as the great diamond is called, is described by Mr. Hond as of the shape called among dealers "Pandeloque."

SHIPPING.

THE ship St. Vincent, from Adelaide, with her original cargo and passengers, sailed for London on the 19th March. The Lochlee has also left with a cargo of wool, valued at £14,733, shipped at the Cape. The Witch of the Seas, with a full general cargo and two passengers, arrived in Algoa Bay on the 18th ult. On the 9th March the Ocean King cleared at Hondeklip Bay for Sawnsea, with copper ore to the value of £14,880, shipped by the Cape Copper Mining Company. The Olivier Madeleine has cleared and left Port Elizabeth with a cargo of wool, &c., valued at £16,837. The Hopeful put into this port for supplies on the 22nd ultimo, bound from Bangkok to Falmouth, and left last week for her destination. The ship Essex, Captain Hodder, arrived on the 24th from Bengal, homeward bound. She left Calcutta on the 4th February with 220 invalids from various regiments, and four deaths occurred during the passage. The Essex has twenty-seven passengers, and has sailed for London. On the 25th ultimo the fine Australian trader Orient put into this port, having left Adelaide on the 2nd February, with wool and sundries. She has nineteen first-class and twenty-four second-class passengers, and sailed for London on the 27th. The bark Queen of the Bay arrived here on the 26th with a general cargo from London and six passengers. The South-Easter, from Calcutta, anchored in Algoa Bay, after a stormy passage down, on the 27th. On the 31st the Jane Wheaton, from London, with a general cargo, arrived in Mossel Bay. The ship Jason has been broken up, and the French bark Fleur du Sud will also be, it is expected.

THE PARISIAN STAGE.

Two new plays by dramatists of highest reputation have been produced at the Theatre Français. "Julie," by M. Octave Feuillet, is a "study of manners" belonging to the very worst school of French fiction—all that is most morbid in which it carries into absolute extravagance. Julie is a woman who, like the heroine of the notorious work of Choderlos de la Clos, which seems to have been the originator of half the modern literature of France, lives for years a saint, to be defeated when with most women the battle of life would be over. Julie has a son and a daughter up-grown, and finds in the latter her only consolation under the neglect and insults Maurice, her husband, heaps upon her. But this solace Maurice will not leave her. He condemns her daughter to a convent, and the mother is in despair. At this moment Maxime, a friend of the family, appears, and with no great difficulty seduces her during one of those "nervous crises" to which, in literature, middle-aged Frenchwomen are subject. Maxime's attentions to the family do not, however, end here. He delivers such a lecture to the husband as brings him to a sense of his shortcomings, and induces him to make atonement for past errors. Julie accordingly finds her daughter restored to her when she is no longer able to look into her eyes. Her horror is augmented when the girl avows her affection for the lover of her mother. In this tangled state of affairs Maxime discreetly retires. Maurice, however, suspects the true state of things, and lays a trap for his wife into which she falls. Julie, after confessing her fault, dies, and her lover returning on the instant is threatened with death by her husband. Maxime, deaf, however, to menaces or reproaches, gazes on the body of the woman, and with this tableau the drama ends. Nothing in what has been called putrid literature is more grotesquely nasty than this. "Le Post Scriptum," by M. Augier, is a bright little farce turning upon the infidelity of a woman to her lover, for which the fact that he has grown bald is considered sufficient warrant.—*Globe.*

THREATENING LETTERS IN CORK.

A CORRESPONDENT at Cork states that the magistrates and local authorities opposed to the late mayor have received numerous threatening letters, and he sends a specimen *verbatim et literatim* (names omitted where blanks are left) of one of these missives received by a Conservative member of the town council:—

May 5th.

GOD SAVE IRELAND.

now Mr.—i Cannot help noticing your Conduct towards certain partys in Cork this while back I only wants to say a few words to you the subject if i do see any more of your silnes i shall before this holy mont of May is out I shall with a revolver blow your oringe brains against the wall otherwise if that does not do I shall burn your house to the very ground spoin of an orange dog best now not have any morry of it for sure as you are a mortal being i shall carry out my desins all you ruffins there are other willin i too that I shall meet some day at the police office i dont care for all the peelers in Cork I will do my duty if there were as many more there i mean that —— and that fellow they calls —— that orange dog and —— too i shall give that traitor a slight tuch so far —— i shall try and have the first of the old Curr dog and traitor your house shall be burnt so sure as you have a head on your shoulders the time is at hand you may belive it you will not be spared you are going on too long so i forewarn you to have your coffin ready the other orang ruffians and trators also are better have there's ready i shall say no more now you shall not know when the deed is to be done be prepaired any day from this date to the end of may.

"God save Ireland
from the Saxon yoke."

What the correspondent deems most remarkable is that a threatening letter should have been received by Mr. Michael Joseph Collins, a local solicitor, who, it is said, "during the law proceedings arising out of the late Fenian rising, was the zealous advocate and agent of those who were compromised in that locality. As a member—a Liberal member—of the town council, and the Cork board of poor law guardians, he 'pulls well' with his party. But on a couple of occasions lately he took a stand against the mayor, that drew the anger of 'the people' on him; and on Tuesday he received a letter warning him, with the president and some other magistrates, to be prepared for a sudden death. These three gentlemen are Liberals." The correspondent, alluding to the discredit cast upon the genuineness of these documents, adds: "I cannot forget that the victims of recent murders had received notices, and that it is stated to be one of the most stringent rules of the Ribbon code, that when a person is marked out for assassination he must get an intimation to that effect."

THE Prussian Government has adopted the questionable course of arresting Herr Mende, a parliamentary deputy, in consequence of the prominent part taken by him at the workmen's meeting at Gladbach, in Rhenish Prussia, which led to a serious collision between the troops and the people. His arrest has now been followed up by that of the well-known Countess von Hatzfeld, one of the most influential leaders of the Socialist party in Germany, and believed to be in close correspondence with the most advanced advocates of that school. She is the widow of Count von Hatzfeld, formerly ambassador at Paris. She is, however, better known to the world as the friend of Ferdinand Lassalle, the chief promoter of the socialist movement in Germany whose sudden death in Switzerland under very romantic circumstances made considerable noise at the time.

POLITICAL RIOTING IN PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 12.

YESTERDAY evening the electors of the third circumscription were bidden to the Théâtre Chatelet to hear M. Emile Ollivier, who was announced to speak at 8·30 P.M. As early as three o'clock the doors began to be besieged, and at six the theatre was enveloped by a dense mass of people; it was a long time before M. Emile Ollivier and his friends could penetrate the crowd, and it was past ten when the candidate first attempted to speak. A happy allusion to the fable of Jupiter and the peasant enabled M. Ollivier to obtain a hearing. He related the services he had rendered the State, and expressed himself in favour of those liberties desired by the country. He ably defended his conduct in respecting the oath which he had taken to the Empire, and said courageously what he thought of the man capable of taking the oath with the intention of violating it. His ideas on political morality were very little relished by the ultra Democrats, who manifested their feelings by creating an uproar and interrupting the orator. When M. Ollivier at last alluded to the Empire as founded on universal suffrage the storm became so violent that the commissioner of police declared the proceedings closed. Whilst M. Ollivier was addressing a favoured few inside the theatre the crowd outside had been gradually on the increase, and by eleven o'clock it is estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 persons were gathered round the building. Most of them were under the impression that the doors had never been opened. For a long time order was maintained, and if now and then a gentleman mounted on the shoulders of a friend and harangued the multitude, the people chaffed till the platform gave way and the orator was swamped; but an hour later the "Marseillaise" and other popular songs disagreeable to the authorities were sung, and a strong reinforcement of police having arrived some fighting took place, and serious damage was done. Four killed and a number of wounded are spoken of to-day, but where street-fighting takes place in Paris it is next to impossible to learn casualties.

When the crowd did disperse it was in bad humour, and there were cries of "To the Tuileries!" but no attempt was made in that direction. One strong group contented itself with marching to the Bastile, and paying a tribute of respect to the Column of July. This is the most serious disturbance which has yet taken place in Paris, and one hears to-day that it has caused serious alarm to peaceable citizens, who are beginning to think that it will be playing a dangerous game to support Radical candidates. There were several arrests made last night for resisting the police, and, as an officer of the force and several men were desperately wounded with glass beer jugs, the prisoners will be severely dealt with. To-day all is quiet except in the Quartier Latin, where the medical students have been riotous.

M. Alfred Assollant announces his intention of standing for the fifth circumscription.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DINNER-GIVING.

(*Saturday Review.*)

No wise or good man would depreciate the importance of the art of dinner-giving. The happiness of a large number of educated persons, so far as it depends upon social enjoyment, is principally determined by the nature of their dinners. The growth of this monstrous metropolis constantly increases the difficulty of indulging in other social pleasures. Theatres are apparently arranged with the express purpose of making it as troublesome to reach them, and as unpleasant to stay in them, as possible. Evening parties of all kinds recall tortures of dreariness and discomfort from which the male imagination shrinks in despair. But at dinners, however unsatisfactory, one has at least the power of falling back upon a certain amount of sensual enjoyment. If the worst comes to the worst, if the guests are sulky and silent, and the dinner has all the faults to which dinners are liable, we can at least enjoy the negative comfort of quiet sitting; and after a day's work that is a pleasure not to be altogether despised. A good dinner, again, where sensuality is skilfully combined with intellectual gratification, may give the pleasures of society in their highest form. It is worth while, therefore, to consider the bearing of any of the changes which are gradually modifying one of our most cherished institutions. We cannot defend too jealously any of the principles on which its purity depends, nor would a wise Conservative retain certain forms which are obviously unsuited to the habits of the day.

Dinners may be divided into two classes, according to the predominance of one of the two main objects for which they have been instituted. The class in which the sensual enjoyment is the main purpose, or even a very conspicuous purpose, should perhaps be called feasting rather than dining. The occasions on which our forefathers consumed two bottles apiece of thick, black, stupefying port; those in Scotland, when a servant was told off to keep close order to loose the gentlemen's neck-cloths as they reposed under the table, were proofs that the barbarous instincts of the savage were not quite extinct. Though eating regular daily meals, we unfortunately retain a capacity, if we like to use it, for the ravenous feeding with which the wild Indian makes up for long periods of semi-starvation. The practice has not utterly died out

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Scrabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D., Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 12, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my patients with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

39 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been more suited for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist, it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them. THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN, Lieut.-General, R. A.

Mr. Menist.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from that first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently, JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 25, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently, JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B. Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied us with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 20 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, but cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours,

E. F. ASTLEY, M.D. &c.,

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,

Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From the Rev. Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently can suit any such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses, I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.

JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakspear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times, I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him. G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcy, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours, JAMES KELCEY.

Mr. Menist.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service. March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist. March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them to them. Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes. March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

Have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. ATTERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.

West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE.

Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before.

Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864. J. W. SPENCER.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.

JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.

13 Crescent, Taunton, 7th August, 1864.

Mr. A. MENIST, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles, so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residences, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, ADELPHI HOTEL, Near the Byculla Railway Station, Bombay.

P.S.—Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great magnifying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the pocket. They contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—
RATES.
DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills ..... 6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes ..... 8 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 6 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 6 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods ..... 8 do.
On Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit... 7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 12th May 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" demand	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10 13/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 4th June 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Marseilles and	Saigon.
Lyons,	Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).		Shanghai.
Calcutta.		Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balance. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to the rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11½ "
3	do.	1/11¾ "
2	do.	1/11¾ "
1	do.	1/11 "
On demand		1/10⅞ "
On Scotland		1/10⅞ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal

Do.	6 do.	4
Do.	12 do.	5
Do.	24 do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities or constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 22nd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£ 41,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
J. H. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, one good Palanquin Shigram, nearly new, with a fine strong black Galloway, goes well in harness and saddle, makes a fine Dogcart horse. Price of the whole turn-out Rs. 650. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office. The horse or shigram will be sold separately if required.

FOR SALE some very nice Ice Chests with and without Drawers, to hold 100, 200 and 300 lbs. of Ice, the Drawer being in makes it very convenient. Bottles can be put in and cooled by the constant drip of the ice water. Apply to P. M. MILTON & Co.,
Lower Colaba.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, 24 inches over flanges; Web Plates, 3 inch; Angle Irons, 3½ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.

Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., cash.

Cast Iron Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.
Bar Iron and Steel and Street Iron.
Steel and Files.
Engineer's and Contractor's Tools.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 12th May, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for on ves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic Springs, painted and lined Green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of Saddlery, by J. A. Owen, of Leicester-square, Maker to the Royal Family, consisting of the following :—

Lady's white quilted Doeskin Saddles with Bridles.
Gentlemen's Hunting Ditto Ditto with Ditto.
Infantry Officer's Saddles, with Regulation Bridles.
A few sets of double and single permanent plating Harness.

The property of a Gentleman left the Presidency.

A handsome second-hand serviceable Mail Phaeton, converting into a waggonette at pleasure, with leathered shades for monsoon (having concealed steps for Ladies), with lamps, pole, and shafts, by William King, of London.

Also a set of serviceable second-hand plated double Harness.

A handsome palanquin-shaped single horse Office Shigram, painted dark green and lined to match, with best lamps. Purchaser shall have guarantee of the works.

Also a few other carriages of different kinds, &c., &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

EAU DE COLOGNE
DE
JOHANN MARIE FARINA,
GEGENUBER DEM JULICHS PLATZ.
THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Single Bottles ... .each	1 0	1 2
Cases of six Bottles .. .. "	5 8	6 0
Wicker-lined Half Pint Bottles .. .. "	1 12	2 0
Wickered Pint Bottles .. .. "	3 4	3 12

The superiority of this manufacture is unquestionable.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade :

A first-rate Turn-out for sale.

The property of J. Jefferson, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A first-class miniature brougham, by Black and Son with a pair of high caste, fast trotting, chesnut and grey Arab horses and a set of nearly new mounted double harness.

The above to be sold together or separately and to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of W. M. Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord with a pair of fast-trotting bay Cape horses (height, nearly 16 hands) and harness complete.

The above to be sold together or separately.

A nearly new small miniature English-built brougham by Windover.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built light miniature brougham with amps, pole and shaft.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand light dog-cart with umbrella.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitched and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.

The property of J. M. Sleater, Esq., proceeded up-country.

A second-hand English-built small phaeton.

A second-hand handsome Cab.

The property of a gentleman no longer requiring it.

A very handsome boat-shaped four-seated Open carriage on C. springs with lamps, and pole, by Windower, Longacre, in perfectly good order.

The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.

A nearly new English-built handsome cab.

Also,

The property of a gentleman.

2 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones and Davis.

2 second-hand English-built mail phaetons with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bennian and Healey.

ALSO,

A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed,

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

The Property of Gentlemen.

3 nearly new Malvern dog-carts, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonnette with lamps and shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built cab buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
31st May, 1869.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.

REVENUE—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq. (Ewart, Latham & Co.), Merchant.
The Hon ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Lindsay, Esq., Administrator-General.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

AGENTS—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

CITY AGENT—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).

BANKERS—The New Bank of Bombay
" The National Bank of India.

SECRETARY—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Prompt claims allowed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.

Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher :—

Age	CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages :—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Age.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35	
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37	
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45	
55	55	56	57	58	54	56	57	59	

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